NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1891,-TWELVE PAGES.

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BOMBARDED BY REBELS.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHILL

THE TOWN OF CORONEL UNDER SIEGE-THE BRITISH MINISTER SAID TO BE ACT-ING AS MEDIATOR.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 26 .- A dispatch from Chili says that the rebels have bombarded Coronel, and that several persons were killed and wounded. The Government troops are trying to surround

the insurgents in the Coquimbo district. Paris, Jan. 26.-News has been received here from Buenos Ayres that the British Minister to Chili, J. G. Kennedy, is acting as mediator between the Chilian Government and the insurgents. It is added that President Balmaceda offers to

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MATTERS. THE BEHRING SEA CORRESPONDENCE-THE

MODUS VIVENDI WITH PORTUGAL. London, Jan. 26.-Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said that it was not desirable to publish the dipiomatic documents relating to the Behring Sea matter in their present incomplete form. The latest report on the condition of the scal fishery. e added, stated that the weather was unfavorable for

fishing, but that the scals were as plentiful as ever Sir James stated that the convention with Portugal, signed in August last, not having been ratified, Eng land remained under no engagement in regard to limiting boundaries in Africa, excepting so far as contained in the modus vivendi expiring in May. The Govern-ment, he added, had been informed that Portugal intended to grant a charter to the Mozambique Company. England, however, could not recognize an application for a charter beyond the limits determined upon by the It was not probable that Her Majesty's Government, in view of recent occurrences, would sign a future convention as favorable to the Portuguese

a future convention as favorable to the Portuguese claims south of the Zambesi as that which Portugui failed to ratify. ("Hear, hear:")

In reference to the arrest in Mexico of the captain of the English vessel seaforth the Under Foreign of the English vessel seaforth the Under Foreign Secretary said that the Entish Consul had been instructed to watch the case on behalf of the captain and owners, adding that the usual legal remedies in the Mexican courts must be exhausted before the British Foreign Office could intervene.

A FIRE ATTRIBUTED TO THE STRIKERS. THE SCOTCH RAILWAY LINES AGAIN WORKING

Glasgow, Jan. 26.-The station of the Calidonian Railroad, at Calderbank, has been destroyed by fire. The police and the railroad officials say they have no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Strikers are suspected of having instigated the crim and a number of arrests are contemplated.

police and scores of private detectives are busily at work hunting for the rascals who attempted to blow up the gasworks here about ten days ago. The detectives are stimulated in their efforts by a reward of \$5,000 which has been offered for the detection of the London, Jan. 26.—The strikers on the Scotch rail axs are yielding everywhere, and the lines are now calcular well.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS IN AN ENGLISH TOWN.

London, Jan. 26.-The port of Weymouth was the scene last night of a disgraceful outbreak upon the there. A number of artillerymen, it appears, became involved in a fight with civilians. The disturbance attracted a crowd of citizens and also brought reinforcements to the soldiers. Finally the fight became general, and the soldiers, to the number of about seventy or eighty, drew their sword beyonds and charged through the crowd and down the street, shah ing or prodding anybody in their way. The civilians stricken, fled in all directions, leaving a number of their wounded upon the ground.

When the news of the disturbance reached the officers in charge of the artiflerymen they ordered the buglers to call the men back to their barracks. the riotous artillerymen heard the command, they re fused to obey and for hours spread terror through the portions of Weymouth frequented by the military. Finally they sobered down and straggled back to their quarters, where they were promptly arrested. All the rioters are to be tried by court martial, and they also have to answer to the civil authorities.

SIR JOHN POSTPONES DISSOLUTION.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 26 (Special) - According to the Conservative organs, Sir John stell withholds the pub-It is generally understood that the cause is the d as lock in the Cabinet, the result of which no one can fore There is a strong and growing feeling in Conservative circles that dissolution should be postponed until there is definite i-suc of the pourpar'ers at Wash ingion and London respecting reciprocity of tade with the United States. Freedis of Screenary of State Chapleau declare to night that it is practically settled that there will be no discontion until October, and Parliament is to meet in March for a short session.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—In the debate in the Relebstar to-day upon the budget estimates Herr Kardorf propo ed that the German Government open negotiations with the American Government in reference to the rethe proposal, expressed the conviction that the federal Governments of Germany did not contimplate a changin the currency. Herr von Maltzahn, Secretary of Stafe for the Treasury, said that the Prussian Covern ment saw no necessity for altering the monatary standard. Dr. Koch, president of the Reich-bank, also held that there was no ground for interfering with the present standard.

NO DYNAMITE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 26, 17e5ry Matthews, the Home Sec-retary, was asked to-day if there was any foundation for the sensational report sent to the United States by tion received from their agents in Matthews authorizes a denial that the Government has Beard anything about the matters referred to, or the any extra precautions had been taken, or were being considered, in relation to a dynamite or any other

FRENCH AND GERMAN SAILORS IN COLLISION. Bordeaux, Jan. 26.-A serious encounter took place here to-day in the neighborhood of the docks. A num-Ber of French sailors and several German tars began exchanging epithets, and finally came to blows. Knive were drawn, and two tiermans were so seriously injured that they were taken to the hospital. Several Germans and Frenchmen were slightly bart. One Frenchman was arrested. It is expected that one of the injured Germans will die.

GOAT'S BLOOD AS A CONSUMPTION CUEE. Paris, Jan. 26.—Drs. Bertin and Picq. of the Nantes faculty, exhibited to day to their colleagues in this city a new treatment for tuocrculosis. Drs. Bertin and Picq explained that they injected fifteen grams of goat's blood into the muscular tissues of the thighs of two patients, and asserted that cures could be brought about by renewing such injections every ten days.

A LETTER FROM EMIN PACHA

Berlin, Jan. 26.-The "North German Gazette" publishes a letter from Emin Packa, dated Bas October 10, in which he recommends that a station be formed at Kavirondo, and that all ivory from Unporo be sent to Kavirondo instead of to Zanzibar. Emin implores that a boat be sent to him for trading purposes on the Victoria Nyanza before the arrivel of a

A STEAMER ASHORE NEAR ROTTERDAM. London, Jan. 26.—The steamer Lero, from Baltime January 7, for Rotterdam, is aground near the latter place, and is expected to become a total wreck. I of her cargo may be saved. The crew landed safely.

MR. GLADSTONE REACHES LONDON. London, Jan. 26.-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived

FOR CAERVING ON EXCAVATIONS IN DELPHI. Paris, Jan. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted an appropriation of 500,000 francs to carry on archaeological excavations at Delphi, in Greece.

THE KAISER'S YOUNGEST SON BAPTIZED. Berlin, Jan. 26.-The Emperor's youngest son was baptized to-day, receiving the name Josephim Josef Humbert.

TO PLACE 25,000,000 FISH IN LAKE ONTARIO. ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Fisheries Department is ad-vised that the Commissioners of Fisheries for the state of New-York have arranged to place in the They will ship the launch by vessel.

vaters of Lake Ontario next spring 13,000,000 whitefish. 4,000,000 ciscos, and from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 wall-eyed pike.

DENIALS FROM IRISH LEADERS. THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE'S PROCEED.

INGS HAVE NOT BEEN DIVULGED. JUSTIN M'CARTHY SAYS PARNELL HAS NOT

PORCED HIM TO "OPEN HIS WAR CHEST" -PARNELL AND IRELAND-THE BAL- ,

FOUR FUND NOW £39,000.

London, Jan. 26.-The alleged interview with Justin McCarthy, sent out by a cable agency as coming by telegraph from Paris, and purporting to give the rest of the last Boulogne conference, is pronounced to be pure conjecture. No settlement in the Irish Parlia-William O'Brien telegraphs from Paris that the ac-

ount sent out by a cable agency of what took place at the recent conference at Boulogne is an entire Justin McCarthy, in an interview to-day, denied the truth of Mr. Parnell's assertion that the latter had forced Mr. McCarthy "to open his war chest," and

devote £8,000 to the relief of evicted tenants. McCarthy said he had felt no besitation about assisting evicted tenants, and that he had in nowise been nfluenced in his action by Mr. Parnell. The Healyites declare Mr. Parnell's absolute retire

ment a condition precedent to the settlement of the question of the Irish Parliamentary leadership. They that he might safely leave the Capitol to attend

The Zetland-Balfour Fund has reached £39,000. In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, member for Dublin University Attorney-General for Ireland, replied to T. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone, in answer to the at the polling booths, especially referring to the the casting vote of the Vice-President, which General for Ireland said that without pronouncing General for Ireland said that without pronouncing an opinion upon the facts or upon the expediency of altering the law, he was indisposed to add so controversial a measure to the Government programme as the introduction of a bill on the subject would entail. Dublin, Jan. 26.—The Freeman's Journal' to day, in an editorial referring to Mr. Parnell's speech at Waterford vesterday, says: "Unless the people from Athlone to Dublin, Limerick, Traice and Waterford go back on themselves and swallow their own words, the whole country stands solid for Mr. Parnell, Mr. Parnell has a policy—the seconds have none. Like the dissentient Liberals, they have become the tail of an English porty."

FOR RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED

Madrid, Jan. 26.-Spain has accepted the proposal Washington of a reciprocity treaty relative to said that the only serious difficulty in the way of its consideration range-diately. It is promittle that formulating and adopting such a treaty appears to the Americans' inflexibility on the tobacco question

McKINLEY'S OPINION OF PRINCE BISMARCK. Berlin, Jan. 26.-The correspondent in Washingon of a German newspaper has sent an interview with scene last night of a disgraceful outbreak upon the part of soldiers belonging to the artillery quartered view Mr. McKinley is quoted as saying that Prince Dismarck's pelicy of limited protection, which in twenty prosperity, "induced him to take up the tariff question in the United States." Mr. McKinley is said to have added that he intended to visit Prince dismarch is order to express personally his admiration for that statesman and for his policy.

> INSPECTING D'OYLY CARTE'S NEW THEATRE. London, Jan. 26.-At the invitation of D.Ovly Carte, a brilliant company to day inspected his new opera house, at which Sir Artime Sullivan's grand opers, "Ivanhoe," is soon to have its first production.

STRANGE EFFECT OF THE LYMPH ON A PATIENT. larynx, who had been treated with Dr. Koch's lymph with singular results. The patient's condition had improved under the treatment, but shortly after improved under the treatment, but shortly after improved under the treatment, but shortly after improved the treatment of the condition had improved under the treatment, but shortly after improvement was noted inherentar swellings had developed on his nose, which reached an enormous axes, bridge, Warren, Wilson, of lowa-34.

Paris "Swelle," in its issue of January 22, remedian the territory of the British South African Company, and that some of its provisions affected important. French interests.

ALLEGED TO HAVE EVADED PAYMENT OF DUTY. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 26.—Rumors are affect respect-ng trouble in a branch of the Customs Department that several persons have received goods without per-ing duty, and they have been obliged to deposit the ---

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA IN COAL Ottawa, Jan. 26.—David McKeen, M. P. for Cape Breton, arrived here today. He is much disturbed over the report that the Government intended to ofter to the United States reciprocity in coal. Mr. McKeen has repeatedly declared that the abolition of the coal duty would result in the closing up of the Cape fireton coal mines, and Sir John Macdonald has sent for him to find out if the coal miners will not agree to face anrestricted competition with the Americans.

Stanford had told bin gistinctly on severy casions that he was in factor of the peading fution and of its consideration, and he Aldrich intimated that the proposed tea would be taking an unit in alvantage of 2.7.

DISORDER IN A FRENCH THEATER. Paris, Jan. 26.—The second performance of "Ther-nidor," which was given to night, was marred throughout by noisy interruptions.  $\Lambda$  have number of multipolities were ejected from the theatre.

ALLIANCE MEN GATHERING IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Jan. 26 (special).—The city is crowded with nembers of the National Farmers' Alliance from all the states. A convention of the order convenes in Numerous questions of general importance throughout ing will be a vigorous effort to force the policy of a settlement of the Pacific railroads question. A memorial to Congress advocating a vigorous policy against the companies in arrears to the Government will be companies in arrears to the Government will be adopted. A petition will be prepared for general circulation throughout the country, to be Forwarded to the succeeding Congress, in order to secure concerted action arainst the Pacific roads. A resolution will be offered in the first hour of the session commending the Kansas Legislature for its opposition to Ingain and insisting on his defeat, Similar action will be taken to encourage Alliance members in other States who are now interested in the election of United States senators. The meeting will be held with closed doors.

TO PROTEST AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Boston, Jan. 26,-Major Henry L. Higginson, was appointed at a mass-meeting in Panenti Hall-chairman of a committee to go to Washington to p.e. ent resolutions and protest against the passage of the bill for the free coinage of silver, has been advised that the Committee on Coinage will give a hearing to the delegation on Wednesday. Mr. Higginson has made up his committee as follows: General F. A. Walker, E. W. Hooper, Jr., Roger Wolcott, Charles C. Jackson, F. W. Breed, Franklin Haven, Jr., and P.ofessor P. W. Taussig.

BALDWIN WITHDRAWS HIS APPEAL. New-Bedford, Mass., Jan. 26.-William J. Baldwin. who was arrested for having an official ballot in his ssession outside of the voting inclosure and was fined \$300, this morning, in the Third District Court withdrew his appeal from his sentence and the judg-ment was affirmed. Unless the fine is paid Baldwin will have to serve three months.

A LONG TRIP IN A SMALL LAUNCH.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 26,-Charles E. Lifidall and a

THE ALDRICH RESOLUTION DISPLACED IN THE SENATE.

MR. WOLCOTT'S MOTION TO TAKE UP THE AL PORTIONMENT BILL CARRIED BY A VOTE OF 35 OF NEVADA, TELLER, WASHBURN, WOL-

> COTT AND STEWART, SIDE WITH THE DEMOCRATS-THE EF-FECT OF SENATOR STAN.

publican Senators-one of whom, Mr. Wolcott. of Colorado, made the motion which brough about the result-the Aldrich closure resolution effected by the passage of a motion of Mr. Wolcott, soon after the Senate met, to take up the Apportionment bill. Mr. Dolph moved to lay this motion on the table, but this was rejected by the e vote of 34 yeas and 35 nays.

It is an undeniable fact that Senator Aldrich and his Republican colleagues were completely taken pectation on their part that any important vote would be reached to-day, and at least one Republican Senator who was in the city was told to some Department business. Consequently, he was not present when the decisive votes were taken, and it was with difficulty that a pair could be arranged for him.

Senator Stanford is the only Republican recorded as absent and unpaired. His vote for the motion to table Senator Wolcott's motion to take up the Apportionment bill would have defeated the tion, as the resulting tie would have called forth would without doubt have been in favor of the continued consideration of the closure rule. The same result would have followed the arrangement of a pair by Senator Stanford with a Demo-

oughly timely from his point of view, for it was expected that in the course of forty-eight hours several Republican Senators in addition to Senator Stanford, who are now absent from the city, would reture, and if they declined to pair the result might have been different.

The future course of events, cording to Mr. Aldrich, will depend largely in regard to the elesure rule, it is expected will b definitely ascertained as soon as he returns. Mr. Aldrich says that if Senator Stanford agrees to reliest possible attendance of all their members

legislative day of Thursday last, the pending ques tion being the resolution to atmend the rule

the proposed rule and to the Election bill.

At 1020 Mr. Morgan yielded for a motion by Mr. Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the Appertionment bill. Mr. Dolph moved to by that motion on the table, and the motiof was rejected amid much applause-yeas, 34; nays, 35 Senators Cameron, Julies, of Nevada; Stewart, Teller, Washbarn and Wolcott voted with t Democrats, and Mr. Ingalls was paired with Mr.

Yeas-Messes, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Bluir Vienna, Jan. 26.-Profesor scin'teler to-day ex- Carey, Casey, Callon. Davis, Dawes, Dixon. abited a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the Dolph, Edmunds, Evants, Farwell, Frye, Hale,

Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Payne, Pagh, Ran sem, Raman, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson, of Maryland, Wolcott-35.

There was much confusion and much ill-feeling in relation to pairs. Mr. Daniel said that he had been paired with Mr. Squire, but as he was in that the Senator from California (Mr. Stanford re, and it is said that the discovery has been made | was in favor of proceeding with business, he would transfer Mr. Squire's pair to Mr. Stanford an would himself vote. Mr. Aldrich objected to the Nineteen hundred dollars in each is the amount which one dealer had to put up. Detectives are still study ing the invoices, and other merchants may have to make deposits.

W. Aldrich objected to to proposed transfer and missisted that there was authority for it. Mr. Stewart admitted that make deposits. authority for it. Mr. Stewart admitted that he had no direct authority to pair Mr. Stanford wit n Senator in favor of the proposed rule, but sail the city for New-York that he was i favor of taking up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Aldrich essetted on the contracy that Mr. Stanford had told him gistinctly on several or casions that he was in favor of the pending re-Aldrich intimated that the proposed transfer would be taking an unfair advantage of Mr. Stoford's absence. The contractivy neveloped some feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Mr. Daniel saying that if there was any doubt of dispute about it he would let his pair with M Squire stand - and that was the upshot of it.

Squire stand—and that was the upshot of it.

Some questions also arise as to the pairs of Sengitors Shoap and Moody, but the final result was that the pairs stend as follows: Pierce and Brawn. Plumb and Gibson, Pettierew and Pisco, Squire and Daniel, Shoup and Colquitt, Sanders and Ingalis, Chandler and Ruselgett, Mooy and Hearst, firrius and Voorbee.

Mr. Stanford stands as not paired.

The result was decided as yeas, 34; mays, 35. So the motion to lay on the table was re-eted. The amounteement was greeted with appearse on the Democratic side and in the galleries. This was resented by Mr. Edinands, who insisted that the Chair should enforce the rules of the Senata, and that if there was any repetition of the distarbance the galleries should be deared. The voic was taken on Mr. Wolcott's motion to take up the Apportnument bill, and it was carried by a like vote—yeas, 35; mays, 34—the only difference being that Mr. Pettigrew's pair was transferred from Mr. Pasco to Mr. Call.

There was no distinct outbreak of applause at the final success of the movement against the Election bill and the proposed rule. But the feeling of jubilation was not the less great on the Democratic side; and Mr. Blair interposed the remark that when a man was down that was the time to get up, and so now was the time to take up and pass the Educational bill. (Cal's of "order" from the Democratic side:

The resolution for the amendment of the rules having thus been displaced and relegated to the calendar as the Election bill had previors y been, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

THE BOYCOTT ON THE FAIR.

Charleston, W. Van, Jan, 26 (special)—The House

THE BOYCOTT ON THE FAIR. Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 26 (special)-The Hous-to-day passed a resolution against appropriating and for a State exhibit at the World's Fair unles the Federal Election bill was defeated by almost strict party vote. The resolution was tabled in the senate after a warm light, World's Pair Commissioner st. Clair, Democrat, leading the opposition. Five other Democrats voted with him,

THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN IN HALINOIS. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.-Balloting for United States Senator was resumed in joint assembly at noon. first ballot of the day and the twenty-third of the session showed this: Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 100; Streeter, 3:-no change from previous ballots. The balloting continued to the thirty first without change. The joint assembly then adjourned. The F. M. B. A. nien referred a telegram from the Alliance men in the Kanasa Legislature, exhorting them to "hold the fort."

A SETBACK FOR CLOSURE. SOME ONE LIGHTED A MATCH.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS IN LEXINGTON-AVE. A LEARING PIPE IN ISAAC B. CONOVER'S HOUSE CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT-MR. CONOVER MAY DIE FROM HIS INJURIES.

Isaac B. Conover, a collector for the Consolidated as Company, lives with his wife and family in the rownstone house No. 525 Lexington ave. The famly have been troubled with escaping gas for severa lays, but although a diligent search was made the ocation of the leak could not be found. The odor of cas was worse than ever in the house yesterday morn g, and Mr. Conover sent William J. Patterson, a gas liter, of No. 402 Fourth ave., to his home to find the leak, if possible. Patterson went into the cellar, and about a half an hour came staggering up the cella stairs and fell upon the kitchen floor. ome by the gas. He recovered after a few moments, and said that he had found the leaky pip and would return to repair it later in the day. came again with his tools at 5 p. m., and went into the cellar. The noise made by the tool striking scainst the pipe was heard in the kitchen for a few nents and then there was a long silence.

Maggie Dunn, a servant, started down to see what the dumber was doing. When half way down the stairs saw Patterson lying on his back in the corner of the cellar. He was breathing heavily and the girl went to his side and shook him. He was uncon-cious. The girl, feeling dizzy and being unable to breathe freely, became frightened and rushed upstairs

from business, and when they learned what was the matter started for the cellar. David Schwartz, a alesman, living at No. 137 East Forty-eighth-st., earl the woman screaming and ran into the house accompanied Mr. Conover and his son to the effar. It was derk in the place at this time and Patterson could be heard breathing faintly. The odor the gas was stifting and the three men were dizzy a moment. One of them foolishly struck a match plesion which shock the house and was heard sex rat blocks away. The glass in the lower part of the was blown out, and the occupants, greatly ied, rushed downstairs and out the front door,

Conover and his son were knocked down the force of the explosion, but Mr. Schwartz was nearest the door, managed to keep his feet with the assistance of William Bovier, a son-inafety. When Patterson was carried out it was ight that he was dying. The explosion was heard at Truck House No. 2, in Fiftieth st., and the truck was quickly brought to the fire. There were flames the nearest engine house and gave the alarm. The

ance, owing to the breshage in the police telegraph and telephone wires. A policeman ran to the nearest

LELAND STANFORD HURT.

A CLOSE CALL FOR THE CALIFORNIA SEN

HIS CAR CISET BY A STREET CAR IN FIFTY NINTEST, AND HIS HEAD AND SHOULDER INJURED.

afor Lebest Stanford, of California, came neaand his life testeries. About 10 o'clock he and a private sectory, John Is. McCarthy, took a cab

maile to force their way out. Mr. Stanford was leading professly from a cut to the left temple, and orthy's now was cut, and blood was dripping from in wound in his forebood. Passers by run to their

quickly desiding that their injuries were not of a rious description, pulled themselves together and likel to a drug store at the coner of Lexington ave. e their wounds were divised. The senator

When he got back to the hotel the house physician sols him in hand and Lathed the shoulder repeatedly hot water. At 7:30 the senator went to bed, c shaken up, but suffering less pain. He must

return to Washimiton on the 0 o'clock train this morn-ine, as he has a dimer entragement with the President to hight, which he feels bound to keep.

If Mr. standard had been at the Capitol yesterday the vote on the Aldrich closure resolution might have resulted differently. His vote, if east in favor of it, would have made at be, in which case the Vice Presi-dent would have decided for the Republicans. The Senator was not paired.

GRIEVANCES OF WORKINGMEN.

Pittsburg, Jan. 26. Praparations are being made by the Knights of Labor of Connellsville, in the cold for a long and desperate struggle on the was question. The annual convention of the men closes samming night and the indications are that neither side to confer, otherwise a strike involving the entire region will be declared on February 10. The operators declare that the demands of the men are ridiculous. They say that the workers should accept a decrease istead of asking for an increase. Heavy consumer are accumulating coke in quantity, away ahead of their present necessities. The strike will involve 12,000

New-Bedford, Jan. 26 .- A strike was begun by the pinners in Wamsutta Mills 1, 2 and 3 to-day at Notices had been posted requiring employes in these mills to work till a quarter-past 12 o'clock at soon and until 7 o'clock at night for five days this veek, so as to make up sixty hours and allow the week, so as to make up says and all and mills to shart down for saturiar to repair the engine, superint indent Kerr states that the operatives who have left their nules cannot come back unless they upgree to work on the time required. Those on strike include theaty-six spinners, twenty-four back boys and affect duffers. not diffeen deffers.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 26.—The carpenters at work on the new City Hall struck to-day against a reduction of 25 cents a day in wages.

PRESERVING THE STRUCTS FROM POLES. Boston, Jan. 26.-The full bench of the Suprem and Power Company for a mandamus to compel the board of Aldermen of the city of Boston to grant locations to the petitioner to erect poles on certain streets so that the company may be enabled to carry out a contract made Gith the city to light the streets. The opinion is by the late Judge Devens.

SENATOR HEARST BETTER. Washington, Jan. 26.-Senator Hearst is better to

light. The symptoms of blood poisoning which were nanifest a day or two ago have disapp ared, and Dr. CLEARING UP THE RUINS.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE SNOW.

LITTLE PROGRESS REPORTED IN SETTING THINGS TO RIGHTS.

TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC COMMUNICA TION ONLY BEGINNING TO BE RESTORED-MAILS LATE-STREETS ANKLE DEEP IN SLUSH-ACCIDENTS FROM FALLEN WIRES - ELECTRIC STREET LAMPS NOT RELIGHTED -NO FIRE ALARMS.

Of the damaging storm of rain, sleet and snow of Saturday night and Sanday there remained in the air yesterday no sign. The weather had cleared beautifully. The sun appeared doubly bright from reflected splendor, his rays flashing back from dazzling reaches of snow. But upon the earth there lingered numerous signs. The snow was one, the slush another, the filth of the streets a third. Then there were the miles of wires entangled with everything and the hundreds of bent or broken poles. By night many of these were put away. Poles were chopped up and carried to the homes of the needy to be used as kindling-wood. Wires were straightened where straightened was possible, and fastened to temporary supports. Those that were much kinked and broken were carted off to the rolling mill or consigned to the waste heap.

Under Commissioner Beattie's revivified energy the snow rapidly disappeared from a few main thoroughfares. The city remained during the greater part of the day wholly without telegraphic communication with most of its neighbors. Long Island, beyond Brooklyn, might as well have been in the heart of Africa. At dark Philadelphia had not been heard from, and all the intervening country was wrapped in solitude. Tons of wire and forests of poles were down in the snow. By 6 p. m. Chicago was reached by four wires, two duplex and two Wheatstones; St. Louis by one; Albany by two; Boston by one (direct); Cleveland by one, and Buffalo by two. Various estimates are made of the damage done the telegraph and telephone system, the figures reaching from \$15,000 to \$4,000,000.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company has absolutely lost 3,213 wires, and 1,300 others are in imperfect order. As the entire system embraces only 10,000, the service Not in nineteen years has the isolation of fire

engine houses been so complete. Many of them

have no communication with the alarm boxes in their districts. The department, however, is awake, and has its men patrolling every foot Little damage was done the electric light wires,

most of them being underground. The districts between the subways and the generating stations in which the wires are of necessity on poles, felt the whole extent of the injury sustained by the companies. These were ready to proceed with the lighting of the city last night, but the Commissioner of Public Works refused to let the currents be turned on while so many cross wires were dangling in the streets. If subways were constructed to the generating stations so that the entire electric lighting system could be under ground, the city would never be required to submit to such an order as this.

On all railroads leading into the city' trains were run with little less than the usual regularity. No damage to roadbeds was reported, but there was considerable trouble on account of broken telegraph communication. Such a thing as train dispatching was out of the question on some of the New-Jersey roads. The old-time system of flagging was adopted as a temporary expedient. The delays to the mails were of little consequence.

A TALK WITH DR. NORVIN GREEN.

Dr. Norvin Green, calm, collected, deliberate, buried in his swivel chair under a Quaker hat ons, permitted a repo at the corner of his desk and ask tentative ques-

"Well, doctor," becan the young man, regard this as a golden opportunity for the disussion of the subway problem. Aren't you sorry n didn't put your wires underground?"

The doctor exhibited no surprise at this method of attack. He simply locked at the reporter and late his eigar stump on the edge of the desk. Then he took of his hat.

"No, I am not sorry," he said, after a long interval of silence. "Why?" "The damage caused by this storm is immense.

Your wires are down allover the city, and your business is crippled. Your superintendent, Mr Humstone, informs me that you are receiving no telegrams except such as crazy people insist on handing in at their own risk, subject to delay. Your cable service is intact, and by dint of hard work you retain a wire to Albany and have opened one to Boston, but from the rest of the world you are cut off."

This statement did not seem to excite the president of the Western Union in the remotest de-

The immense damage you speak of, here in the city, is no concern of ours," he said,

"Aren't they your wires that we see tangled about everything in the streets, twisted around camp-posts, coded up on sidewalks, banging upon fire escapes, stretched in gutters, dangling from ouse-tops, tripping car-horses, frightening pedestrians with their death-dealing possibilities-are they no concern of yours?"

"Perhaps you are not aware that from no to 58 per cent of the Western Union wires in this city are fastened securely un ier the elevated railroad structures, out of harm's way. No storm, no weight of hail, or sleet or snow could damage them. We have a few cross town wires in Twenty-third-st, which are daneaged, but the trouble is of little consequence."

"Do not those stately poles, costing \$30 apiece, belong to you? Many have snapped in twain in various parts of the city, bringing down miles of wire.

"No, they are not ours. They probably belong to the telephone companies, which have five times as much wire in the city as we have. have the ducts ready for placing their wires underground, but cannot manufacture insulated wire fast enough to do away with the overhead sys-

"Why do you oppose the underground system? "For practical reasons. It would lessen our facilities. Long before there was any law on the subject we tried the underground system and found it unsatisfactory. Fifteen years ago we had underground connection with the Stock Exchange and with all the newspaper offices in order to give the system a fair test. The difficulty lies in the retardation of the current. A wire underground or under water is far less active than one in the air. Take an ocean cable for example. One small wire connected with a cable will do as much work as four such cables. By our cables we can send only twelve words a minute, owing to this retardation. We are told in philosophy that a beam or lever is only as strong as its weakest part. See how this applies to our business. We have a wire of No. 6 gauge from here to Philadelphia. Ten miles of it dis appears and we fill the gap temporarily with wire of No. 10 gauge, which is much smaller. The result is that the circuit is lengthened fifty

"Or, take the Pittsburg circuit of 400 miles. If we should substitute fifty miles of No. 10 wire I it would increase the circuit to 500 miles. Yes, it

is only on account of this retardation that I am opposed to putting wires underground." "Where has your system suffered most in this

WORST IN NEW-JERSEY.

"What is your estimate of the damage?" "Our general manager, Mr. Eckert, who had entire charge of such matters-I have nothing to do with them-told me this morning that he thought \$15,000 would cover the loss. Part of

"When do you expect to have everything in working order?"

"In a day or two. We have, unquestionably,

the finest organization in the world. When Mr. Eckert and Mr. Humstone reached the office yesterday morning not a wire was working. They could communicate with nobody. They got together their lieutenants and sent them out to hirs linemen, telling them to pay \$5 a day if necessary, but the lieutenants came back late in the day with the statement that they couldn's hire anybody at \$5, because the Metro-politan Telephone Company was paying S10. This morning sixty experienced linemen arrived from the West and they are now at work with 200 or 300 helpers. Nobody told them to We certainly did not, because we could not communicate with them, having no wires. But it is only a part of the system. Men do not wait to be told where to go, but as soon as they

Late last night A. E. Sink, night manager of the Western Union main office in this city, made a statement as to the gain made in their facilities by the company since Sunday. "We have now, said Mr. Sink, "fifteen wires West, which is a gain of twelve wires since last night. These West wires leave New-York through Harlem to Albany, Buffalo and so on to Chicago. From Chicago our matter is distributed to all points South and West. We are working two Wheatstone circuits over the West wires, carryiny about 500 messages per hour.

hear of trouble hasten to the scene."

"At Albany and Buffalo matter is sent East without difficulty, as there are plenty of wires from those cities Eastward. We are also working over two direct wires to Boston and the East, via

"We have not a wire direct South yet, but we are reaching Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the South generally by way of the

"If we have no failures in circuits already restored and now working, we expect to clear away before morning the business now on hand. As to the relative amount of business on hand Sunday night at this hour and that now on hand there is little difference; but it must be remembered thas Monday's business in volume exceeds that of Sunday by about eight or nine times. So, though we have gained in wires, we have about as much accepted business on hand now as on Sunday night

"Our cable business is in first-class shape, and

we are taking all cable matter offered." THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CRIPPLED.

Up to yesterday morning the service of the Postal Telegraph Company had been brought to a simple deadlock and, so far as this company was concerned, New-York was practically dead to the world. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the company, according to George H. Usher, general manager of the New-York office, had succeeded in making connection with Albany, Montreal, Boston and Buffalo.

We are still entirely cut off from the South, said Mr. Usher, "although we have established our said Mr. Usher, "although we have established our connection as far as Morristown, N. J., and hope to reach Philadelphia early to-morrow morning. Some idea of the damage done to us can be estimated by the following figures: Ordinarily we have sixteen wires to Boston, now we are running only one; we are now bereft of nine out of our ten Albany wires, and the same condition applies to Buffalo. With Chicago and the West generally we are accustomed to have thirteen wires, as against one now in use. I cannot at this moment say how many men are at work on our repairs, but we have secured all possible help, and there is little doubt that we shall soon be all right again."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS READY TO BURN.

The officers of the electric lighting companies using overhead wires unanimously declared yesterday that their plants were in perfect working order, that they suffered little damage except ich as was caused by telephone and telegraph wires falling upon them, and that were it not for the presence of such foreign wires crossing their lines, they could resume operations with entire safety to life and property. The Edison Illuminating Company was the only one which had a perfectly clean report to make. R. R. Bowker, first vice-president of that company, said that not a single lamp furnished by the Edison service

had been affected by the storm. "Our service," said he, "is entirely underground. We have no overhead wires to be affected by such a storm, and not one of our lights failed to burn on Sunday night. It was not newssary for us to send out even a single workman to make repairs. There was no interruption of ony kind to the Edison service."

The Brush and United States Electric Illuminating companies are the ones with which the Board of Electrical Control had so much trouble when the attempt was first made to compel all of the companies to bury their wires. They are now operated under the same management. A. E. oullar, the superintendent of the combined system, said yesterday that the damage to the Brush and United States companies would not exceed shoo at the outside. "Nearly every bit of the damage to our system," he said, "was caused by doreign wires falling over ours. We lost but one pole, that at the corner of Broadway and Thirtyninth-st., which held a lamp supplied with current from the subway. It was not a support pole, and it was broken off by a Western Union pole failing against it. We sent out a gang of men early on Sunday morning to cut away the telegraph and telephone wires which hung over ours from poles and house-tops, and by night our entire plant was clear. We could have operated our system with entire safety on Sunday night had it not been for foreign wires dropping on our

Mr. Scoullar yesterday; when he received the letter from Mr. Gilroy, the Commissioner of Publie Works, forbidding him to turn the electric current into his circuits, sent a reply to the Commissioner informing him that only a few of the wires of the Brush and United States companies had in any way been affected by the storm, and that the companies' linemen had cleared all the overhead wires of the broken and tangled foreign wires with which they had been encumbered. ife also said that no currents would be used excepting those in the subways until the city authorities deemed it safe to operate the overhead

John J. Moore, general manager of the East River Electric Lighting Company, whose headquarters are in East Twenty-fourth-st., when asked what damage his company had sustained, said; Most of our system is underground, and half a dozen men could repair all the damage that was caused to our overhead wires by foreign wires falling upon them, As to the financial loss, I can say that it certainly will fall short of \$500. We lost only two of our poles, one at Avenue B and Thirtcenth-st., and the other at Fourth-ave. and Thirteenth-st., both being broken by telegraph poles falling upon them. We will use our subway lines to-night, furnishing current to it lamps in our system not fed by overhead lines. We have overhead lines in Touth-st. Avenues A and B, Christopher-st. and Stuyvesane Park, which I suppose we will have to watch to prevent danger from telegraph and telephone wires falling upon them. As soon as the other

companies clear away their tangled wires we will

"In New-Jersey."

that comes from the suspension of business."